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CONTENTS OF THE CHRISTIAN'S MONITOR, FOR AUGUST 1817.

Baptist Missionary Convention	49,67,80	Domestic Missionary Society of do	75
Revivals of religion	53,70,83	Man's ingratitude to his Maker	82
Conversion of a young Lady	54	Afflicting Providence	84
Pastoral letter	56	American Missions	85
Chillicothe Sabbath Schools—Obituary	60	English Baptist Mission in India	87
Extract of a letter from Mr. Read	61	Education in Hayti	89
Journal of Abdool Messeeh	63,64	Bibles for Seamen	90
African Mission	67	On innocent amusements	91
Universalism Refuted	72	Awful Dispensation	93
General Association of Connecticut	73	On Intemperance	95

ABSTRACT ARGUS SUMMARY.

Paris is ascertained to have 20,000 inhabitants more than London "within the bills of mortality."

The Italian, who lately bit off his wife's nose, in New-York, has followed up the act by hanging himself—"unpitied and unwept."

The late Spanish commandant at Amelia island has been put in irons at St. Augustine, for having delivered up that island without resistance, and it is expected will lose his head. A reinforcement had arrived at St. Augustine from the Havana.

Samuel Bunting late a mail carrier in Ohio, has been apprehended on the charge of robbing the mail. He confessed, on examination, that he had robbed it of 200 dollars.

Mr. Henry Eckford, ship builder, has commenced preparations for laying the keel of a 74 gun ship at New-York.

Insurance has been effected in London on two millions of specie, shipped for the U. S. bank.

Sweden has acceded to the holy alliance.

An excellent project.—The Columbian Telescope informs, that a society is forming for colonizing old maids and bachelors. It is added that the place is contemplated for the colony, is Musquito Cove or the Dismal Swamp.

Advices from Martinico state that fifty British officers were at St. Thomas, intending to join the Spanish patriots.

It is announced in a Havannah paper of the 18th July, that Ming's naval armament had been wholly destroyed, on the 10th June, at Santander, by a Spanish frigate. The crew escaped to the shore.—The information is contained in a letter from the captain of the frigate to the vice roy of Mexico.

It is stated from New-Orleans, July 9, that Gen. Mina had obtained various successes over the royal troops; the particulars of which are promised.

Gen. Morillo landed on the island of Margarita, the 14th July, and attacked Portamar, defended by 300 patriots, most of which were killed or taken and killed, and the place captured. Morillo has published his intention of putting to

the sword every man found in arms against the royal authority.

The difficulties between Turkey and Russia are said to be in a favorable train of arrangements.

The New-York papers state that the Council of appointment are summoned to meet in this city on the 26th inst.

The lovers of sport in London were agreeably entertained not long since by two of their best boxers. They had the satisfaction of seeing one of these fellows maul his antagonist so severely that he died in a few minutes. [Satisfaction indeed.]

News.—We learn by the schooner Adventure, from Aux Cayes, that Christophe, with 16,000 men, was on his march for the lines near Port-au-Prince; no doubt for the express purpose of drawing Petition's forces from the Coffee Plantations, as they were engaged in the crops. Petition was irritated, but had assembled a force sufficient to check any inroads which might be attempted by the enemy.—*N. Y. Gazette.*

More Emigrants from Holland.—The Dutch ship Hope, Capt. Schmidt, has arrived at Philadelphia, in 80 days from Amsterdam, whence she sailed with three hundred and seventy-seven passengers, forty-eight of whom (we lament to state) died on the passage.—*Mer. Adv.*

The scaffold in front of a house in Lombardy st. upon which some repairs were making suddenly gave way, on Friday last, and precipitated two men who are at work upon it, upon the rough stones beneath. One of the men, Mr. John Bennett, survived the accident but a few hours; it is thought the other will recover. The fall of the scaffold also severely wounded two men who were at work at the foundation of the building, and it is yet doubtful whether they will recover from their bruises.—*H.*

On Wednesday last a man was committed to Middlesex county goal, in Concord, on the charge of having made a most violent and cruel assault upon a young woman. He beat her severely, put out both her eyes, and left her in such a state that her life is despaired of. It is said that he committed this horrid outrage in revenge of her having

disclosed crimes of an atrocious nature, in which they were both implicated. We do not deem it expedient to detail the particulars at present, as it may prove on his trial that our information is incorrect.—*Boston paper.*

Mr. Chapney, a farmer of this town, left at this office, a few days since, the production of a single grain of rye. There were 95 heads, and each head upon an average, contained 64 grains, which (reckoning 7680 grains to the pint) would make, from one bushel, the extraordinary yield of 6079 bushels, 3 pecks, 5 quarts, 1 pint, 2 gills and 1660 grains.—*Potsdam Gazette.*

There is now growing in the garden of Mr. Pease, in this village, a cabbage plant, which measures four feet three inches diameter.—*ib.*

On the 25th of April last the effective strength of the British army at home and abroad, exclusive of artillery, formed a grand total of 166,865 men.

The number of persons who have emigrated from Baden this year, is said to be 20,000; of whom about 2000 have gone to Poland, and the remainder to North America.

Extract of a letter dated Pernambuco, June 20

"Advices from Parabia state, that a vessel had arrived there from some foreign country, with 3000 stand of arms, and other military stores, for all of which they found an immediate market and payment in specie. The government of Parabia had thrown off the royal yoke. Parabia is 30 leagues north of Pernambuco."

The Freshet.—We had a great fall of rain on Saturday last, which raised the water in many of the streams above their banks. In Otsego and Schoharrie the rain was most severe, and much damage was sustained by the destruction of mill-dams and of crops on the intervalles. The Hudson was filled to the top of its banks.

The waters had hardly begun to subside in the lesser streams, and had not ceased rising in the Hudson, when, at eight o'clock on Monday evening, it commenced raining again, and continued with great violence and very little intermission, for 16 hours. The effect was, that all the flats and islands upon the Hudson, the Mohawk, and their tributary streams, were completely inundated. The luxuriant crops of grain, grass &c. which were upon these fertile lands, have either been greatly injured or utterly destroyed.—The rye had been principally harvested; but immense quantities of wheat, grass, flax, oats, &c. were ruined by this afflicting Providence. The damage is incalculable. Those who know the extent of the intervalles upon the Hudson, the Mohawk, Schoharrie Kill, Battenkill, Hoosick river, &c. may form an imperfect idea of the wide spread devastation. One farmer in Montgomery, we are told, had 100 acres of the finest wheat completely ruined. The Mohawk river is said to have been higher than at any time during the last eight years. The Hudson was not so high by 3 feet as in 1814, though the water came into the lower stories of all the buildings in Quay-street, and into most of the cellars in South Market-street. Several industrious citizens, who have spent the season in cultivating gardens upon the islands opposite and below this city, have suffered severely, for they have lost nearly their all. We have as yet learnt very few particulars from the country. The water began to fall at 4 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, and last evening was principally confined within the banks of the river.—*Albany Argus.*

Accident.—On Wednesday JOHN TRUMAN, at hand on board a New-York sloop, lying in the stream, was drowned, in attempting to get on board the sloop. The rapidity of the current rendered fruitless every attempt to afford relief.—*ib.*

On Wednesday morning, while the river was covered with a thick fog, cries of distress were heard from some one on the water, and directly a boy was descried in a boat floating down the current. A boat went out and brought him to the shore; when it was ascertained that he belonged to Troy, where he had inadvertently got into the stream without any one at hand to render him relief.—*ib.*

Articles from the New-York Spectator.

Savanna, July 29

Indian Affairs.—By a letter received from Milledgeville, of the 19th instant, to a gentleman in this place, we understand, that the assemblage of Indians at Fort Hawkins, in Georgia, early in this month, consisted of between 14 and 1500; and many were prevented from attending, from the circumstance of their crops being then on hand—that their conduct at and during the public councils, was marked with great decorum. The principal chiefs dined every day with gen. Mitchell, the agent of Indian affairs; and in the afternoon executed or completed the points which had been previously discussed and decided upon in council—at this meeting, we are gratified to learn, that the United States' agent had the good fortune to prevail upon them to abrogate their ancient law of retaliation upon some one of the relations of a murderer, when the principle or person had committed the murder, could not be taken—by which they have relinquished the practice of indiscriminate revenge. On this point they have passed a written law. The agent has also procured their consent to a cession of a piece of land lying between the line run under general Jackson's treaty, and the Ockmulgee river, east of a creek emptying into that river, a short distance below the town of Hartford. This shuts them out entirely from our eastern frontier, and will secure the inhabitants in that quarter from Indian aggression. The day the United States agent left them, an unfortunate affair took place—the Indians having received a considerable sum of money from the United States, some of the young warriors determined to have a frolic before they went home. A principal warrior, the one who had been next in command, to M^r. Intosh, during the service they performed under general Jackson, among others got drunk, and killed his own nephew. The chiefs immediately convened, and after ascertaining the fact of the murder, they ordered the perpetrator to be immediately taken and executed, which was done in less than one hour after the deed had been committed.

We understand that the crops on the flat lands of the Oconee are much injured by the incessant rains—that river is now over its banks and the crops below Milledgeville generally ruined.

Unparalleled Sailing.—The ship Pacific, Capt. John Williams, on her recent passage from this port to Liverpool, arrived on the coast of Ireland in twelve days and a half from New-York. It is an average of two hundred and sixteen miles per day; and it is probably the first time that the Atlantic Ocean has ever been crossed from those points in so short a period. During nine of those days she sailed at the rate of two hundred and forty-five miles per day!